NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1868.

COLORED MEN EXCLUDED FROM THE JURY BOX-THE HOUSE RECONSIDER THEIR ACTION-THE NEWS FROM MAINE AND ITS EFFECT-ANOTHER COLORED MEMBER EXPELLED—WHAT WILL BE DONE NEXT—THE KU-KLUX BUSY-THE REMANDING OF GEORGIA TO MILITARY GOVERNMENT-THE STATUS OF

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

GEORGIA.

the old Slave Code, which forbids colored men sitting upon juries. This is practically denying to the colored citizen the right of trial by jury, for, while the prejudice of race remains so potent, lie can have no justice in a suit with a white man; and the freedman is worse off, when accused of crime, than was the slave, for the latter was too valuable a piece of property to be wasted in hanging, while the freedman is the property of nobody but himself. The proceeding was in violation of the very Constitution from which this Legislature derives its existence and power to make aws, for that document prescribes but one criterion by which juries shall be selected, to wit: intelligence and uprightness, while the old system, perpetuated yesterday, establishes quite a different test, to wit: color. The Constitution says: "The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection of upright and intelligent persons to serve as jurors," but the Code declares that such jurors shall be "white male citizens, above the age of twenty-one years." Ignoring the supreme law of the Constitution, the Legislature adopted the old slave law, rendered obselete by its inconsistency with the Constitution. A motion to amend, by providing that nothing in this act should disqualify any person from serving as a juror on account of race or color, was promptly voted down; so the Georgia Legislature, in the most selemn manner, declared that a colored man, no matter how upright or intelligent, shall be excluded from the jury box, and should be compelled to commit the custody of his life, liberty, and propperty to the white juries, no matter how ignorant or depraved they may be. Thus two vast strides have been made toward the disfranchisement of the colored man—he has been prohibited from holding office; he has been excluded from the jury box—it only remains to exclude them from the ballot-box. The bill was passed by a vote of 87 to 24, some dough faced Republicans dodging or voting with the majority. yesterday, establishes quite a different test, to

dough faced Republicans dodging or voting with the majority.

THE RECONIDERATION AND ITS CAUSE.

But something occurred last night which naturally modified the views of the unterrified Democracy. Notwithstanding the large vote by which the bill was passed yesterday, a motion to reconsider prevailed this morning by some 14 majority. Whether the mysterious influence which thus urged the "unterrified" to repentance was the accounts of the Maine election which arrived last night, cannot positively be asserted, but it is difficult to ascribe any other cause for this sudden retrogression. The vastly increased Republican majority in Maine was an indication to some that, sooner or later, the conspirators against the National authority were to be called to account for their wrong doing. They cannot shut their eyes to the signs that the great heart of the loyal North still pulsates with patriotic vigor. They cannot conceal from themselves that the vaticinations of their political prophets are turning out to be lies, yet it seems that the madness that precedes destruction still held its sway over them, and though the thunder from Maine may have for a moment startled them in their suicidal career, and caused them to review their action on the Jury bill, they quickly recovered their audacity, and proceeded with THE EXPULSION OF THE REMAINING COLORED MEMBERS. THE EXPULSION OF THE REMAINING COLORED MEM-

THE EXPULSION OF THE REMAINING COLORED MEMBERS.

Fyall, who claims to be a Frenchman, was the first to be guillotined, and the Chairman of the Committee on Pedigrees (as it should be called) reported "that Fyall, baving more than one-eighth negro blood in his veins, was ineligible to a seat, and that the clerk strike his name from the roll." Mr. Bryant nsked for the testimony, which was read. It consisted of Fyall's own oath, who testified that his father and mother were both white, and French people. The other witness before the Committee was Mr. Alley, who swore that he knew Fyall's father and mother befor Fyall was born; his mother was a mulatto, &c.

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Now, the above is a correct condensation of the journals of the House, as published in the Democratic papers here. It is the case as made by the Democracy itself. Fyall's oath is partly offset by Alley's, who swore that he knew Fyall's father and mother before he was born. Fyall is 47 years old, and Alley is apparently a much younger man. But, disregarding this flaw in the evidence, let it be noticed that the gist of the accusation is that Fyall has more than one-eighth negro blood in his veins. Nothing else is alleged against him. is alleged against him

else is alleged against him.

It is useless to go over the arguments made by the defense; they have been repeated even to thresomeness. It is sufficient to say that Fyall was expelled by a vote of 92 yeas. There were no nays, as the Republicans refused to vote, as voting would be useless against a majority who had determined the case even before it was tried, and several members were extended.

before it was tried, and several members were excused from voting on the ground that they were not sure that Fyall was not a white man. The other three colored members will share the same fate. That's the way we do things in the Georgia Legislature. The men who helped to make the Constitution are not thought fit to make the laws.

The DESIGNS OF THE REBELS.

The revolutionists have displayed their animus in all these proceedings. They are determined, as much as in them hes, to nullify the laws of Congress, and to reduce the negro as near to his normal condition

as in them lies, to nullify the laws of Congress, and to reduce the negro as near to his normal condition of Slavery as possible. The next proceeding will be so to restrict the suffrage as to render it practically valueless to the colored citizen. They expect, by aid of their banditti, who go about beating and murdering the negroes, to make them disgusted with their newly acquired rights, and desirous to return to the protection of their former owners. The outrages committed upon the blacks are horrible, and are multiplying eyery day, while no notice is taken of them committed upon the blacks are norriole, and are mul-tiplying every day, while no notice is taken of them by the civil officials, and the Governor has no bower to punish or restrain. I have before me a letter giving the details of the outrages in a single week by the eavil officials, and the Governor has no nower to punish or restrain. I have before me a letter giving the details of the outrages in a single week in one of the least populous counties in the State. Says the letter: "The negro who was so badly whipped by the Ku-Klux died yesterday. They gave him over 1,000 lashes. A negro was killed at Mr. A.—'s plantation last night. A man and his wife were cruelly beaten below town, a few nights since. The man was stripped naked, and was so badly beaten that he was unable to get home till next day. He and his wife are very badly off. A negro man was killed near here last night. It seemed this man had been threatened two weeks ago, and had come to town for protection and stayed here till yesterday, when they sent for him to come home—there was no danger. They killed the poor fellow before he got home. To juries composed of these murderers this Legislature would commit the lives and rights of the colored citizen. The Associated Press, that disseminator of lies, blazons forthits dispatches all over the country whenever a negro commits some outbreak or crime, but has not a word to say of the thousand villainies perpetrated by the whites upon the defenseless negro.

WIMAT IS THE REMEDY?

Amid all these scenes of violence and anarchy, reflecting Republicans begin to inquire. Were we not too hasty in adopting the Fourteenth Amendment, and placing this State in the Union? Would it not have been better that we should have remained under military law, which, forbearing and lax as it was, yet inspired some respect? Talk as men may about Republicanism and Democracy, no government ean perform the functions of a government without physical force to back it. With all Gov. Bullock's anxious desire and unwearied effort to protect every citzen is the enjoyment of his rights and liberties, he is almost powerless, because he is not backed by force or the prestige of force. He has not an Aberiti's posse he can depend upon—indeed but very few Sheriffs; he has no militia, and cannot embody

in case of open insurrection. Assist from the dues not answered by recent facts, whether Georgia has not flagrantly violated the terms upon which she was received back into the Union, it is questionable, on other grounds, and some of them of her own choosing, whether she is in full fellowship with her loyal sisters. It is said that she has adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, that she has elected Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, who have been received, and therefore it is too lafe to turn out her Representatives, to say she is out of the Union, and to deny her status as a State. Let us briefly give the arguments used by Republicans here: Leaving out of consideration the question as to the legality of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, and whether she has not, by recent acts, unliftied that adoption by secret acts violative of it, and of the Reconstruction acts, let us consider whether the United States Congress cannot rightfully retract its action in the reception cannot rightfully retract its action in the reception of the Representatives from Georgia, and the greatest difficulty in the way of remanding the State to

military government appears to be the apparent impossibility of turning her representatives out of Congress, but if it can be shown that they were unwarrantably received the difficulty vanishes. They were elected under military law at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, which made Georgia a State in the Union, and before its ratification by Congress, which gave it force and vitality. They were commissioned by, or in other words, received their certificates from the military commander of the district, an authority unknown to the Constitution of the United States, or of the State. They thus represent the military district, not the State. They presented themselves and were received, by virtue of that military authority, when at that very time there existed in the State they profess to represent rightful civil authority military government appears to be the apparent impos ATLANTA, Sept. 15 .- The House yesterday took when at that very time of that mintary authority, when at that very time there existed in the State they profess to represent rightful civil authority known to the Constitution and laws, whose commission they should have presented, but could not or did not. As far as constitutions, laws, and unvarying usage were concerned, these representatives were received into Congress irregularly, and in a manner unknown to the law. They had, constitutionally and legally, no more right to represent Georgia than they had to represent the Territory of Alaska, because Georgia was not at the time of their election a State in the Union, and the defects of their election were not caused by the acquiescence and commission of her legal civil authorities. I am only attempting to obviate the difficulties that present themselves to remanding Georgia to military authority—difficulties which apparently have arisen from the reception of her "so called" representatives by Congress and the asserted impossibility of retracting that step.

THE SENATORS.

As to the U. S. Senators elect, the case is still mother step toward the culmination of the counterrevolution which is in such rapid progress in this State. A bill was passed adopting the jury system of

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

called" representatives by Congress and the asserted impossibility of retracting that step.

As to the U. S. Senators elect, the case is still stronger. Not only does the same objection apply to them—that Georgia has violated the conditions upon which she was entitled to representation in the Congress—but the difficulty is less in their case, because they have not yet presented themselves, or been recognized by the Senate. Besides, the Georgia Legislature has solemnly declared that the body which elected them and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment was an illegal organization, because it contained 29 negroes who had no right to seats because of their color, a number more than the majority by which the Senators were elected. It is true that the irrepressible "code" which goes in and out of force whenever it suits the Democracy—like the thimble-riggers' pea, "now you see it and now you don't"—declares that the acts of officers de facto, although ineligible, shall be valid while they are in office; but, although that provision unquestionably validates the acts of the expelled members, while they sat as legislators, so far as State and local matters are concerned, it may not cure the defects in the election of U. S. Senators, who are not merely officials of Georgia, but of the United States. They, it is true, hold their commissions from the regularly elected Governor of Georgia, and not from the military commander of the District, and therein are in a better position than the Representatives; but is it not competent for the U. S. Senate to say, when they present themselves for admission, you were elected by a body which your own Legislature has made illegal, and Georgia has not yet complied with the conditions upon which she was promised admission into the Union, or she has violated those conditions; she is not yet a State, and until Congress has legalized her Legislature you are not Senators.

I have only presented above the arguments used among these Beauties.

you are not Senators.

I have only presented above the arguments used among those Republicans who think we and Congress have too incantiously hastened to adopt the condihave too incantiously hastened to adopt the constructions of Reconstruction before danger of the violation of the contract had passed away. Such men see no other hope for peace and permanent security for life and property except in the vigorous interference of Congress, but who yet fear that an immediate session of Congress would be productive of harm to the cause of the whole country without corresponding good to themselves. good to themselves.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN

The colored Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Georgia, having been expelled therefrom, and having organized themselves into an Association, to be known as the Civil and Political Rights Association," and having been unanimously elected President of said Associ ation, I therefore issue this call

To the Colored Voters of Georgia.-The rights guaran

teed to us by the Constitution of our State, and by the

Constitution and laws of the United States, have been

unlawfully and arbitrarily torn from us by one branch of

the General Assembly,' a body created and established very largely by our votes, and that at the risk, in many nstances, of starvation and death. The Democratic party, having, by refusing the colored members the right to vote, unlawfully obtained a large majority in the House of Representatives, have decided, by a mere reso lution, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of Georgia, that colored men have no right to represent their race in the General Assembly, and have accordingly ejected them from their seats. By this act they have ignored our rights of citi-Constitution and laws, and recognized by every sound and impartial jurist in the country. (See Irwin's Code, Part 2, p. 332, sections 1,648 and 1,649.) By this act nearly 100,000 taxed voters of Georgia, are deprived of their right of representation, contrary to the cardinal principle of a Republican Government. We have good reason to apprehend that this is only the prelude to what, we may expect at the hands of the Democratic party; as they neither regard our established rights, as citizens and electors, or our condition and claims as freemen. In several counties we were advised by those we thought honest Democrats to elect colored representatives rather than loyal white men, while in several other counties not a white Republican could be found, or any white man who would secept the colored nomination; yet we are now censured and expelled for doing the best we could. And what is more astonishing, a number of white Representatives, who were professed Republicans at home, since their arrival here have become decided Democrats. In view of this state of things, we call upon the colored men of every county in the State to send delegates to a State Convention of colored citizens, to be held in the City of Macon, on the 1st Tuesday in October, 1868, for the purpose of taking into consideration our condition, and determining upon the best course for the future. There can be no doubt that our personal liberty is in as great danger as our civil and political rights. The same power which would override the Constitution in one thing will do it in another. It is, therefore, a solemn duty which every colored man owes to himself, his family, and his country, to maintain his manhood and his right of citizenship. It is our duty to meet and invoke Congressional sid in the security of our rights. Rally, then, rally colored voters, for your rights, your citizenship, and your personal liberty? Send your delegates with sufficient funds to remain until the business of the Convention is completed. Guard against all disturbances, as this is a moral contest, a bloodless battle. Drunkards and fools fight in person, sober and wise men fight with thoughts and words.

As soon as this notice comes thand, regin to get your delegates ready.

H. M. Turner, President C. and P. R. Association.

James Porter, Secretary. State Convention of colored citizens, to be held in the

JAMES PORTER, Secretary. P. S.—The President may be addressed at Macon, and

ONTARIO AND HURON SHIP CANAL ONTARIO AND HURON SHIP CANAL.

TORONTO, Sept. 19.—At a public meeting, tonight, Mr. F. C. Capreois reported that his recent visit to
England in connection with the Ontario and Huron Ship
Canal was a great success, and that eminent engineers
have approved the sebeme. A grant of 10,000,000 acres of
land by the Canadian Government is required to enable
the Canal Company to go on with the work.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH.

Burglars still infest Syracuse. A military camp of exercise is to be formed at

o on the list prox.
Gen. Blair arrived at Omaha from the West on a graight, and will start for the East to-day.
The Provincial Synod will petition the Domin-

remnent for an inebriate asylum.
The Alabama Legislature wasted its time on y in the delivery of political speeches. Mr. Weir, a Montreal broker, advertises for \$2,000,000 is sitter, at 74 per cent discount, for expertation.

The slight frost in the neighborhood of Knox-

River on Saturdar night, naked, with a stab in the left side.

The express robbery extradition case was again before the police magistrate in Toronto on Saturday. Das Thompson made a full confession, and the hearing was adjourned until Friday next.

James Wilson, James Brainagan, and Jon Kelly, were arrested on Saturday night, soon after breaking into Blanchard's market and millinery store in Newton Corners, Mass. A fourth excaped.

The stormer Idaho scalled from San Francisco.

eaped.

The steamer Idaho sailed from San Francisco on Friday for Henoldin, with a cargo valued at \$75,000. Hereafter a Sandwich Island steamer is to be dispatched every 20 days, instead of

...The Opposition steamer Nevada, for Panama, saled from San Francisco on Saturday. The steamer Great Republic brought from China and Japan 5,740 packages of tea, and 303 packages of teals, for New York.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE CABINET-MARTIAL LAW IN THE CAPITAL. LONDON, Sept. 20-MIDNIGHT.-The following im

portant news has been received from Madrid: "The Prime Minister, Gonzales Bravo, and Mayalde and Belda, members of the Spanish Cabinet, have resigned. The Marquis of Havane has been requested to fill their places ad interim. The Queen

is returning to Madrid. Martial law has been pro-FORMIDABLE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE QUEEN-THE REBELS MOVING ON MADRID UNDER

Paris, Sept. 20 .- An insurrection is reported to have broken out in Andalusia, Spain. - The journals there have reports that a general movement against headed by Gen. Prim and by the generals who were recently exiled. Some accounts say that the rebels are moving upon Madrid in force.

THE VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO LOUIS NAPOLEON. Paris, Sept. 20.-Queen Isabella of Spain made a visit to the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz, soon after the return of the latter from St. Sebastian.

THE WAR QUESTION. LONDON, Sept. 20 .- The apprehensions of war have partially subsided during the past week. The efforts of the Parisian press to extract a warlike significance from the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel, have proved a failure. It is evident that peace is sincerely desired by the Governments and peoples of Europe with the sole exception of the Emperor of the French, whose purpose is unknown, and, perhaps. undetermined. A growing indignation is manifesting itself at his ambiguity or indecision.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT. TRIESTE, Sept. 20 .- Shortly after his arrival at this port, Admiral Farragut received and entertained a party of Austrian naval and military officers on board his flagship, the Franklin. The Admiral subsequently made a visit to Miramar, the residence of

the late Archduke Maximilian. GERMANY.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIZATION TREATY. MUNICH., Sept. 19 .- Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, and Prince Hohenlobe, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Bavaria, to-day formally exchanged the ratification of the treaty relative to citizenship.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION. PESTH, Sept. 20.-The Hungarian Diet proposes to establish universal religious toleration throughout

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR IRELAND. LONDON, Sept. 19.-John Wilson Patten, Member

pointed Secretary of State for Ireland, vice Earl Mayo, appointed Governor-General of India. GEORGE PEABODY.

of Parliament for North Lancashire, has been ap-

It is reported that George Peabody will soon purchase a large estate in Hungary. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN AND THE

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.-At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergymer of Galway, a resolution was adopted pledging these present to oppose all candidates for Parliament who do not support Mr. Gladstone's resolves for the disestablishment of the Irish

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON AGAIN-PUNCH AND MR. ROEBUCK-CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL-THE EDITOR OF THE STAR-CABS

LONDON, Sept. 9.- The case against Mr. Reverdy Johnson is stronger than I stated it. All that I knew of the relations between him and Mr. Roebuck I learned from the newspaper reports of their speeches at Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck has now written a letter which lets us a little further into the secret of the billing and cooing that went on between these old gentlemen. The language of Mr. Roebuck's speech. which seemed to everybody else a gross insult to America, did not, says Mr. Roebuck, offend the American Minister. He has "the best authority" for saying that it did not, and Mr. Roebuck proceeds to say of Mr. Johnson :

say of Mr. Johnson:

"In fact, he has given me every assurance that he felt greatly pleased by all that had happened since his arrival here, and to myself personally he used expressions of kindness and friendship which touched me very nearly, which I shall ever remember, but which I need not repeat."

Consider who Mr. Roebuck is and who Mr. Reverdy Johnson is. Remember the yells of exultation with which Mr. Roebuck welcomed the news of Rebel victories. Recall his description in a public speech of the Northern people-or the Northern army, it matters not which-as "the refuse and scum of Europe." Bear in mind that he has never in word or deed shown one sign of regret or repentance, but that since the war, as during the war, he has proclaimed on every occasion his hatred of America and grief that the Union was not broken in pieces. Then say whether this is the man whom the American Minister ought to be hobnobbing with on his first appearance at a public dinner, saluting as his friend, and "using expressions of kindness and friendship which touched me very nearly." Is it a measure of conciliation on the part of Mr. Reverdy Johnson to neglect the friends and court the enemie of his country? Is it diplomatic? Is it decent?

The protest which the English papers make against Mr. Roebuck's insolence is creditable to them, and shows their strong desire to neutralize the offense which America would naturally take. From a similar motive the Liberal papers have refrained from criticising the conduct of the American Minister, deeply sensible as they must have been of its indis-cretion, and of the affront it tacitly offers to the whole Liberal party in England. Be sure it requires deeply sensible as they must at tacitly offers to the whole Liberal party in England. Be sure it requires on their part some patience to see Mr. Johnson throw himself into the arms of a faction which was and is the known foe of the country he is here to represent If it shall inspire them with a dire distrust of this new Ambassador I, for one, shall not regret the incident, humiliating as it is to a loyal American. Mr. Johnson is minister, for better or worse, till next Spring, and it is not for me to say in England that his record during the war is stained, and that his sympathy with Northern ideas was never more than skin deep. But if our friends find out for themselves, as sooner or later they must, that he is no fit envoy from the or later they must, that he is no fit envoy from the Liberal party in America to the Liberal party in England, I shall hope to see the evil influence Mr. Johnson is sure to exercise on English opinion to

"of singular merit and value." The remainder of the story—that is, about eighteen-twentieths—is Mr. Reade's work. As to the charge of plagiarism, nothing can be more conclusive than Mr. Reade's demonstration of the essential originality of his book. His declaration that he never read nor heard of Le Portefeuille Rouge, the French play which he was accused of stealing, would be satisfactory, without his elaborate analysis of the unlikenesses between the two. There is, I believe, no grave quarrel between Mr. Reade and Mr. Boncicault on account of the different dramatizations of the novel. The references to Mr. Boncicault in Mr. Reade's letter are both friendly and generous, and their dispute is rather professional than personal. It originated in the determination of Mr. Boncicault to reject from the play certain situations of the novel which Mr. Reade considered essential to the success of the drama. Convinced that his collaborateur's version would be a failure. Mr. Reade resolved on a separate play of his own. Mr. Boncicault got the start of him on the London stage, so that the genuine play was brought out at Leeds while the spurious one was acting on the Holborn boards in London. The failure of the latter was not more decided than the success of Mr. Reade's own play in the provinces. It drew large houses in Leeds and in Manchester, and paid a good profit into the theatrical treasury. It is doing still better at Glasgow, and will be brought out in America by Mr. Clark of the Walnut Street Theater of singular merit and value." The remainder of

large houses in Leeds and in Manchester, and paid a good profit into the theatrical treasury. It is doing still better at Glasgow, and will be brought out in America by Mr. Clark of the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia. The play now acting under the name of "Foul Play" in New-York and elsewhere is. I am told, neither Mr. Boucleault's nor Mr. Reade's, but a hash of the two.

Mr. Reade's new story in The Galaxy ought to be the more welcome to American readers because its author is one of the few literary men in England whose friendship for the Union stood the test of the Rebellion. He is almost the only Democrat I know in England. As a writer his diligence and fidelity are remarkable. Before he wrote Hard Cash he had collected a library of information on the special abuse—private lunatic asylums—what that book was meant to attack. A friend who has penetrated into his sanctum describes it as presenting a curious assemblage of note-books and scrap-books, arranged and classified with a precision which reduces a great mass of miscellaneous facts, extracts, and documents into the order and accessibility of a collection of printed books.

The editor of The Star, Mr. Justin McCarthy, sailed

into the order and accessibility of a collection of printed books.

The editor of The Star, Mr. Justin McCarthy, sailed vesterday for America, in the Hermann, one of the North-German Lloyds' admirable steamships, from Southampton. Mr. McCarthy has been the chief editor of The Star since the lamented death of Mr. Lucas, whose principal assistant and writer he was during the early part of the Rebellion. For some time before Mr. Lucas's death his health was so uncertain that a great share of the editing of The Star fell on Mr. McCarthy, in whose hands its cordial friendship for America was always steadily maintained. Just before his departure Mr. McCarthy's colleagues presented him an address regretting their temporary separation, and expressing cordially the regard and great respect in which they all hold him. Several gentlemen not on the staff of The Star were present by invitation at the reception of this address, Several gentlemen not on the staff of The Star were present by invitation at the reception of this address, including the editor of The Athenaem, Mr. Cyrus Field of New-York, and one American journalist. The two latter assured Mr. McCarthy that the editor of The Star would be cordially welcomed in America. And as he goes to lecture as well as to travel, that he was sure of finddially welcomed in America. And as he goes to lecture as well as to travel, that he was sure of finding audiences eager to listen to an Englishman who had stood by us in the dark days. Mr. McCarthy, independently of his high rank in journalism, is known in recent literature as a fresh and vigorous writer, of wide culture and sympathies. His late volume of essays, Con Amore, is a book of genuine criticism, dealing mainly with French and German literature. It includes essays on Voltaire, Goethe, Schiller, Béranger, Freiligrath, Henri Miirger, and Victor Hugo. Two high authorities, The I all-Mall Gazette and The Daily News, agree in ascribing to it very unusual merit. The News says:

"Mr. McCarthy has given much attention to foreign literature, especially to that of the two leading countries of the Continent, and is evidently well qualified to sit in critical judgment on the great intellects of those neighboring lands. A well-rad man, who has not only read but thought for himself, and who possesses the art of literary expression, is sure to produce a book which it is no waste of time to study; and in these days of diluted twaddle, miscalled essay writing, it is a rehief to come across a volume so full of matter as the present. The author does not simply throw out a number of readom notions on topics of the day; he lets us share with him in the results of a very extensive course of reading, and not unworthly interprets the minds of several men who have

thor does not simply throw out a number of random notions on topics of the day; he lets us share with him in the results of a very extensive course of reading, and not unworthity interprets the minds of several men who have nelped to form the intellect of modern Europe.

Everything has been against the cab strike—the public, the railways, the season, and even the weather. Under a sunny sky London gets on surprisingly well without its cabs. The strike began on Saturday; this is Wednesday, and every day has been dry and warm. The top of an oinnibus is delightful, and you may have your luggage by your side if you are going to a railway station. The railways get on perfectly well. There were plenty of cabs at all the stations till yesterday morning, when a few of the privileged drivers struck against the Charing Cross Station. The company at once filled their yard with Broughams, caleches, wagounettes, and luggage vans. If the strike should last long enough and include any considerable number of the privileged, nothing would of the outsiders in getting the insiders to make com-mon cause. The cab-owners who have no con-tracts with the railways and are not allowed to wait inside the stations for fares, are making immense efforts to induce their more favored rivals to join their movement. It is not likely they will succeed. their movement. It is not likely they will succeed. They boast of having entired away 150 out of 1,500, but more than that number of outsiders have abandoned the strike, and are plying for hire about the streets as usual. Discipline is growing lax among the malcontents. A certain number were assigned to Waterloo, since that station has always admitted all decent cabs on payment of a penny. They bear placards, "For Waterloo only," but I saw several of them drive up with fares and laggage to Charing Cross itself. The cab stands that were empty on placards. For waterloo only, but I saw several of them drive up with fares and laggage to Charing Cross itself. The cab stands that were empty on Saturday and Sunday began to fill yesterday, and on any of the great thoroughfares west of Temple Bar a cab could be had by a little waiting. The truth is the drivers have struck against the wrong party. If they have a grievance it is against the railways, but in order to redress it they make war on the public. Nor would they be any better off if they succeeded, since the owners would demand the extra shilling or two which cabby might earn by getting access to a station. Worst of all, perhaps, the public is out of town. If the managers of the strike honed that a pressure would be brought to bear on the railway directors by people who suffered for want of cabs, they chose the worst possible time. The people who would most feel the inconvenience, and who could make their protest heard, are far from London. Everybody is out of town who can get away. The clubs are deserted, half the theaters are closed, and there is an odd advertisement of the Lyccum this morning, informing its patrons that during the cab there is an odd advertisement of the Lyccum this morning, informing its patrons that during the cab strike the rule requiring ladies and gentlemen to be in full dress in the stalls and boxes will not be en-

MR. ROEBUCK'S DEFENSE.

I seldom remark upon public criticism on my public conduct, but the present occasion is, in my opin on, so important, and your misconception of the purpose and effect of the speech I lately made at the Cutler's Feast so remarkable, that I am led to depart from my usual course of conduct and to endeavor to set you right and correct that misunderstanding, which I am sure was wholly unintentional. You seem to assume that I intended to disparage the United States, and that I did insuit her Minister by the remarks I made. Now, to notice first the matter last mentioned, I have the best authority for saying that Mr. Johnson did not so conceive my observations. He knew full well that I had been active in preparing for him a warm welcome to Sheffield, that I had put upon record, in words as strong as our language afforded, the pleasure that we felt on the occasion of his visit, and that in one of the addresses that were presented to him I had most earnestic spoken of the blessings that peace and good will between the two nations would confer on mankind. In fact, he has given me every assurance that he felt greatly pleased by all that had happened since his arrival here, and to myself personally he used expressions of kindness and friendship which touched me very nearly, which I shall ever remember, but Feast so remarkable, that I am led to depart from my But if our friends lind out for themselves, as somer or later they must, that he is no fit envoy from the Liberal party in America to the Liberal party in England, I shall hope to see the evil influence Mr. Johnson is sure to exercise on English opinion to some extent controlled.

Observe that Pauck of to-day keeps in its quiver the arrow it would naturally let fly against Mr. Roebuck. They are old allies on the American question, Punch in its small way hating us not less than Roebuck. It is not improbable that the row will help Roebuck to lose his seat for Sheffield. Disliked in the House, detested by the leaders of the Trades Unions, who are despotic in Sheffield; attacked by every English newspaper for his recent violence; abairstoned even by The Independent of Sheffield, once his strongest supporter, Mr. Roebuck is fighting an up-hill battle with diminished resources. If he wins at all, his majority will be cut down, and his voice will be the next House with impatience and distries.

Mr. Charles Reade has another story in preparation, which Mr. Church, the editor of The Galary, has secured for that magazine. In his recent letter to Once a Week, replying under the title of the Sham Sample Swindle to the charge of plagiarism, which I sent you some month age. Mr. Beade in the source, and the server of the point authorship of that story, or rather of Mr. Roueicault's relations and his own. It does not differ materially from an account which I sent you some month age. Mr. Beade in the little States, in speeches in Congress, in the daily made in the United States, as speeches in Congress, in the daily made in the United States, as speeches in Congress, it is duity made in the first conditions and his own. It does not differ materially from an account which I sent you some month age. Mr. Beade in the source of publication respectively. The server is the server of publication respectively. The server is the server of publication respectively. The server is the server of any stage that the two nations attended the g

overrated its mischevous influence may be true; I do not think so, and I know that my opinion is shared by many eminent Americans. In describing a bad thing you do not use words of eulogy; the epithets I chose may not have been happy, but as regards the thing described they are true. While speaking of this torrent of bad emigration I did not include or aliade to that vast body of virtuous and worthy persons who go to America in order to find a new and more favorable field for their industry and talent than their own country affords. That it inestimable benefit has been conferred on the United States by such an emigration I well know. The same class of men have created our flourishing colonies over the world, and I hope I am not so foolish or so prejudiced as to confound things so essentially dissimilar as the two classes of emigrants that I speak of. That the bad element exists I am sure; that it has affected in an evil manner the politics of America I believe in common with many of her most distinguished sous. To mention this fact before an American Minister I cannot consider an offense against good taste and manners; that no offense was taken I know. I mentioned also one other thing, which is also notorious in America, and against which I warned my fellow-countrymen; that was the almost universal withdrawal of rich and educated Americans from the business of politics, and the consequent advantage taken of their absence by mere political adventurers. Is this not also true? And where was the harm of mentioning a fact which is notorious, when the mentioning of it might be a beauficial warning to my own countrymen, and perhaps might also be useful in its influence upon the minds of Americans? I will only add a passing remark upon the hard words you use when speaking of myself. I rather fancy that my experience in political life is greater than that of the gentleman who wrote the article of whitch I am now speaking, and I should have hoped that it might have suggested itself to him while indicting his diatribe tha

REPLY OF THE LONDON TIMES TO MR. ROEBUCK. The Times, in its issue of Sept. 8, thus replies to Mr.

The general meeting of this company was held on the rath of Soutember, at the London Tavern. See Hichard A. Glass presided, and, after the Secretary and read the notice convening the macting and the manutes of the business transacted at the last general meeting, stated that the proportion of the earnings from the cable from the 1st of May to the filst of July, had averaged 2406 10c, per day due to this company; the minimum tariff during that period being £5. Since the 1st of September the fariff for ten words, not exceeding 50 letters, had, with the consent of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, been reduced to £3, and the result had been most satisfactory. The receipts for the first five days were £511, £555, £528, £534, and \$51. against five days were £511, £555, £528, £534, and \$51. against the average of £450 lies upder the previous charge. accident. Some stated that it was caused by an ice or a but instructions had been given to their engineer to ascertain the cause, with a view, if possible, of preventing a recurrence of such causalities. Others attributed the accident to an anchor, but he (the Chairman) could not understand how an anchor could be floating at a depth of from 80 to 200 fathoms. It would be satisfactory for the proprietors to know that, in consequence of the accident, the expense of repairing which would be trivial, it had been decimed prudent to keep a steamship at Heart's Content or Newfoundland Station, to be at all times in readiness to repair any damage without delay, and thus multigate the loss the Company would sustain by not transmitting messages. The necessity of keeping the steamer in readiness for the purpose was appreciated by the Atlantic Company, the directors having consented to contribute to the expense. With these remarks he moved the adoption of the report authorizing the payment of a dividend of 10s. per share, free of income tax, for the three menths ending July 31.

THE LANTERNE. The administrator of the Lanterne brings an etion against the French Postmaster-General, under the following circumstances: One Friday he prepaid, as it is ometimes done here, to gain time, the postage of a cersometimes done here, to gain time, the postage of a certain number of Rochefort's pamphlets, but this—No. II—happened to be seized when deposited the next day at the Post Office, and therefore was not delivered. In consequence, M. Dumont claims back the sum prepaid, about £126; but M. Vandal, the Director-General, refuses to return the money, on the ground that their regulations forbid the return of any payment except in case of errors. The gerant of the Lanterne, considering that he ought not to pay for what has not been done, submits the case to the tribunals. M. Henri Rochefort has failed in finding another printer in Paris for the following numbers of his periodical. In No. 14, published in Brussells, but dated from Amsterdam, he declares he will not deliver himself up for the twenty-nine months' imprisonment pronounced against him, and therefore that he intends remaining abroad. Rochefort adds that he will continue his Lanterne without choosing a fixed residence, so as not to bring any Government into diplomate difficulties. This ailudes to his being summoned before the Contr of Justice of Brussells for outrage to a recognized Sovereuge; and it is not unlikely he will be expelled from the Belgian territory. The Independence Refge publishes the following letter from Mr. Henri Rochefort: "I had prepared for circulation in Paris on Saturday, Sept. 5, a number of the Lanterne, wholly and solely composed, from the first to the last line, of extracts from the political works of Prince Louis Napoleon, now Napoleon III. This number appeared so revolutionary to the many printers whom I asked to print it that not one of them would dare to run the risk of doing so. The fifteenth number will, therefore, like the fourteenth, be published abroad."

The Temps published abroad." tain number of Rochefort's pamphiets, but this No. 11-

the fourteenth, be published abroad."

The Temps publishes a table of the press prosecutions during the last three months. There have been 41 judgments given against 58 individuals, pronouncing 15 condemnations to imprisonment, and 49 to fines. The penalties amounted in seven instances to 500fr; nine 1,000fr; three 2,000fr; same number of cases, 5,000fr; and in two, 10,000 francs. The remainder are for sams of smaller amount. The only journal sequitted was the Opinion Nationals, by a decision of the Court of Cassation, in the affair of the reports of the legislative debates.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

News received from the German North Pole expedition, dated the 19th of July, when the steamer Germania had reached 80° 30' north latitude, states that the mania had reached so so north intrace, access that the expedition had proceeded with its exploration a hundred miles north-east of Bear Island, where the expedition arrived on July 5, while the Swedish expedition reached there only on the 22d of the same month, and remained until the 27th. The Germania having taken in fresh water proceeded thence in a northerly direction. The

water proceeded thence in a northerly weather was fine. A Stockhoim dispatch of Sept. 5 says: "News received from Spitzbergen, de "News received from Spitzbergen, de "News received from Spitzbergen, dated the 3d of August, states that the Swedish North Pole expedition had proceeded northwards beyond the 5th degree, and found the passage open and free from ice."

ASIA.

HOSTILITIES SOON TO BE RESUMED. LONDON, Sept. 30 .- According to the tenor of the last advices from Central Asia, the resumption of hostilities on the part of the Russians in Bockhara

is expected in October next. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The steamship Great Republic has arrived, bringing Hong Kong advices to August 15, and Yokohama to August 29. She brought 915 passengers, 875 of which are Chinese, and 1,200 tuns of merchandise. She had fine weather during the most of the passage, and the general health of the passengers and erew was excellent. The following is a summary of

CHINA - DISCOVERY OF GOLD-FIRE IN HONG-KONG—AN EARTHQUAKE.
SHANGHAE, Aug. 15. — The United States camers Monocacy and Ashuelot and a storeship were at

Choo-Fee. All well. The Chithung coal mines, near Pekin, will shortly be opened to the engineers. The Viceroy has abolished the war tax in this province, which has been in force for the past eight years. The Shang-Tung mountains have been satisfactorily prospected for gold, by an old Californian. Vice-Admiral Sergio de Lausa, the successor of Admiral De Hosta, who was dismissed for complicity in the coolle trade, had arrived at Hong-Kong and taken command of the Portuguese squadron. A fire occurred at Hong-Kong on the 13th of August which destroyed property to the value of \$30,000. The Ministerial Board of Foreign Affairs in Pekin addressed a note to the foreign consuls, requesting that they forbid their respective subjects from going into the Chee Foo mines, as they might cause trouble with the natives. The consuls have compiled with the request, and promise to use all their power to compel obedience thereto. An earthquako was felt at Kanko.

JAPAN—APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MIKADO—THE

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their power to compel obedience thereto. An earthquako was felt at Kanko.

JAPAN-APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MIKADO—THE PRESENT MIKADO EXPECTED TO RESIGN.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 29.—The uncle of the present Mikado had been appointed Mikado by the northern Princes. A great panic has broken out among the Southern Princes. The Mikado had been requested to resign, and will probably comply with the request. Sendal has captured and burned the strong fortress of Strakawa. Toss has left the Southern coalition. The Prince of White, the father of the ex-Tycoon, is dead, and the younger son, now in Paris, succeeds to the title. The ex-Tycoon had gone into the territory of Prince Aidsin. The publication of all newspapers has been prohibited in Yeddo. Yokohama is again guarded by foreigners, and an attack is daily expected. Don Jose Fareia de Queredo, the Envoy Extraordinary from Spain, has arrived here to ratify the treaty of that country with Japan.

L. H. Grinnell, late acting Lieutenant U. S. Army, has been appointed overseer of the Japanese Navy under the Southern Government.

The counsels of the treaty powers have been officially notified that the transportation of rice from Hiago to the open ports is probibited as contrary to the stipulations of the treaties of 1966.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—E. Hopple Hall, special correspondent of The New-Fork Times, arrived here by steamer Great Republic, thus completing his tour around the world. Mr. Hall fornishes the following from Japan: The new Mikado had entered upon the duties of his office and published his proclamation. He is the uncle of the present Mikado, and resides in Hugerostu, near Shonai, in Lenda. Numerous engagements had taken place between the Northern and Southern troops, in which the Northerners were completely victorious. The Kangums were renforcing Yeddo to the utmost, and it was believed that that city would be the main theater of strike. Outrages on foreigners were of almost daily occurrence. Great trouble and ill-feeling followed the atompt to force new paper money on

steamer Sir Harry Parkes to be taken out to sea and there drowned. Some 50 more, chiefly women, were to await another Japanese steamer, and suffer the same fate. Directly they heard what was in contemplation, the foreign consuls jointly addressed a string remonstrance to the Governor, urging him to resemd such a cruel order, but the only reply they beceived was a recommendation to mind their own business. Another meeting of the consular body for the discussion of this matter, though too late to do anything toward effecting the safety of the doomed ones on board the Sir Harry Parkes, was to be held on Saturday, the 11th of July. Surely the authorities of Christian mations will, by some means or other, be able to bring it within the scope of their duties to prevent such attractive as these. The Jesuits, we believe, claim some 40,000 converns in Japani; if the slaughter has once commenced more will record? Are the whole of these converts to its sacrificed to the fury of their heathen rulers?

THE LOUISIANA EQUALITY BILL, PASSED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 19,—The Senate pussed only the Negro Equality bill, vesterday, probibling attriction being made in any place of public resort, or any public conveyance, on account of race or color, of the painty of fine and imprisonment.

GEA. ROUSSEAU IN NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. ROUSSEAU arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, on the Jackson relifered, at 2 p. m. He left Louistille at 64 p. m. on Saturday. His staff have not previved. Gen. Regisseau will assume command of the Department of Louisians to-day, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas. He proposes visiting Arkanses in a few days on a tour of haspection. Gen. Bucoamm will, we learn, continue in communal of the District of Louisiana. [New Orleans Times, Sept. 13.

member constituing a majority, they declined to recode from their position. Gov. Warmoth says that he does not approve the action of the Board of Registration, but that he has no control over it.

THE EXPELLED GEORGIA LEGISLATORS.

The Evening Post's Washington dispatch says The Evening Post's Washington dispatch says:
"The negro members expelled from the Georgia Legislation have formed themselves into an association," and have issued a call for a State Convention of colored citizens, to be held in Macon on the first Tuesday in October. The document is temperate in tone. After saying that there can be no doubt that our personal liberty is in as great danger as our civil and political rights, they conclude with these words: 'Guard against all disturbances, as this is a moral coutest and a bloodless battle. Drunkards and fools fight in person; soher and wise men fight with thoughts and words.'"

DISAPPEARANCE OF A MAINE SHERIFF.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 19 .- S. W. Laughton ROCKLAND, Me., Scpt. 19.—S. W. Laughton of this city, Sheriff of the county, is missing. He started, at 6 o'clock last evening, to go to West Camden on official business, as is supposed, and was met on the road at 7 o'clock. At about 9 o'clock his horse and empty wagon were passed standing at the head of Chickawankee Pond, two miles or more from here. Somewint later the horse was stopped coming this way near the head of the Pond, and was brought home. A large party of citizens have been scarching for him to-day, but without success.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL FAIR. MANCHESTER, Sept. 19 .- The Fair was closed MANCHESTER, Sept. 19.—The Fair was closed last evening. The total receipts was \$13,000, and \$6,000 was given away in premiums. The features of the last day of the exhibition were the public announcement of premiums by the Secretary, a plowing match, a procession of prize cattle in the morning, and horse races in the afternoon. The first race was for gentlemen's driving horses for a purse of \$50, and was won by Richard Smith's mare in 3.08, 3.004, 3.004. The last race was open to horses that never trotted better than 2.40, for a purse of \$50, and was won by Lady Carter, owned by C. W. Howland of Concept in 2.401, 2.364, 3.424. cord, in 2:401, 2:361, 2:421.

REPEAL IN NOVA SCOTIA.

REPEAL IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.—Both Houses have passed a bill providing that the militia shall not be compelled to serve outside the Province without the consent of the local Government. In the Assembly last night the Provincial Secretary moved an address to the Governor praying him to transmit the minutes of the Council and the Repeal resolutions to the British Government, and to use his personal influence toward obtaining the passage of the Repeal resolution, which was passed. A resolution was also passed authorizing the Government to borrow \$500,000 for unforeseen purposes. The Legislature is to be prorogued on Monday.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE IN BERGEN-LOSS \$22,000.

About 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in a building in Oxford-ave., near Bergen-ave., Bergen City. The house from which the fire was seen to issue was one of a block of seven houses built two years ago, which were only partly occupied. They were three-story frame buildings, and were owned by Mr. John Pringle, a plumber in Jersey City. The fire was first discovered by Aid Bowers in the corner house (unoccupied), on Bergen-ave. He broke open the door, and found the dwelling in such a blaze inside that any efforts he night make could be of no avail. He immediately gave the slame, and in a short time Lafayette Engine, No. 2, arrived and was at work, pouring two streams of water on the flames. This checked the flames; but, unfortunately, the cistern from which the water was obtained got exhausted, and the engine had, consequently, to cease working. The flames then gained headway, and passed from building to building, until finally all were enveloped. In the mean time six other companies had arrived, and formed lines by which they passed buckets of water to an engine, and thus stayed the fire to a great extent. But their efforts were useless as an entire check, and before an hour had elapsed the buildings could not possibly be saved. The firemen next endeavored to save the adjoining dwellings, and for this purpose determined on removing a long one-story frame house which connected the burning ruins to the houses in danger. This they successfully accomplished, removing far away the connecting link, which was owned by a Mr. Weeks. By this means the flames were prevented from spreading, and it is a singular matter that the house thus so unskillfully removed is not in the least injured. Mr. Pringle's loss is \$21,000 on buildings, partly covered by an insurance of \$1,100 divided equally between the Jersey City, the State, and the Home insurance Companies. Mr. Howell, the occupant of the house next to where the fire broke out, lost \$400 worth of furniture, no haurance Companies. Mr. Howell, the occupant of